THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NOTE YOUR HERALD SATURDLY, MAY BEING

WHOLE NO. 7187.

MORNING EDITION-SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1856.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADDITIONAL CREATES HORSE OF MALES.

OF CREATES HORSE CREATES PROFIT OF MALES.

OF CREATES AND ARREST PROFIT.

OF CREATES AND ARRES

attalion—a fortunate escape, when it will be recoile iter that had the Costa Ricaus pushed their advantage and pursuad the fugitives with vigor, they might have out every runway to the sword. It seems, however, that acone was more entirely surprised by the result of the attack than the enemy himself, and mistrasting a success that looked almost miraculous, he preferred standing sill and holding his advantage to risking new movements which might betray him into danger. It was owing to this fact, doubtless, that the fugitives had elsure fettler flight, instead of being pressed and harrassel and put in peril of destruction at every step.

P. S.—After a lapse of several days I have nothing to add to the above account, but that the entire loss to

P. S.—After a lapse of several days I have nothing to add to the above account, but that the entire loss in killed and missing amounted to only forty-three, as that of the latter nineteen were captured by the enemy and summarily shot. The number lost is consequently much less than was at first supposed, but the moral in jury sustained by the spirit of the army has not been in the least exaggorated. Hasy things, however, have; and among the most abourd is the report that Captain Endy of the New Orleans company, caught the flying Sobiassinger by the coat and threatened to blow out his brain unless he stopped in his retreat, and that a Captain Endy performed the same exploit. The truth is, that as sufficient maintained took place; for base as was the co-wardic-of-Schlessinger, that act of personal indignity would have cured his judicidual aggressor. Captain Kelly is too brave a man to seek a spurious renown in reporting such a thing about a timest; and as for taptain Thorp, if that were his motive for following so close upon the flying heels of Schlessinger, he should have made it known at once, or at least have let the explanation behind him, on departing without leave from Nicaragus. The representation of the prowess of the Voltigners is of a piece with the above. I took the greatest pains in drawing my information from all sources, (without any interest to serve or favorites to easit,) and found that the Voltigners had no chance to form during the entire Eght. Doubtless many of them improved such momentary opportunities as were offered for a shot during the confusion of the prowess of the Following but he will be admitted that a heroism of their valor was of that desultory character that could not be reported and, it must be admitted that a heroism of three minutes is not a surject for a very large number of trumpsts. The features of the action are, that the New York Campany were the first three minutes, but their valor was of that a feature of the action are, that the New York Campany were the first three minu

the Intercepted Correspondence Batween the Costa Rican and English Governments.

We have already published three of the letters forming part of the correspondence which was intercepted by a part of General Walker's forces. From the following three which are now published we believe for the first time, the duplicity of the British government is made

MR. WALLERSTEIN TO LORD CLARENDON.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF COSTA RICA,

2 Warwick Crescent, Harrow Road, Feb. 4, 1856. }

MT LORD—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Hammond's letter, in which he informs me, by direction of your lordship, that instructions will be given to the British Admiral on the Pacific station, to cause the coast of Costa Rica to be visited by her Majasty's cruisers for the protection of British interests.

In acknowledging with gratuide on the part of the government of Costa Rica, the receipt of this gratifying compliance with the application words I had the honor to address your lordship, I cannot but express the hope and expectation which will be entertained by my government, that the interests of Costa Rica will be included in this protection; interests which, as I have already had the honor to represent to your lordship, are closely connected with the interests of British subjects in that quarter.

With reference te my former letters, in which it was

the honor to represent to your lordship, are closely connected with the interest of British subjects in that quarter.

With reference te my former letters, in which it was my duty to drawyour lordship's notice to the designs of the fillbusters, from which so much danger is to be apprehended by Costa Rica, in common with the rest of Central America, I cannot omit this opportunity of making known to your lordship that intelligence recently forwarded to me, and which, (as I find it like vise is mentioned in the public press) has probably been conveyed to the British government through other channels, shows that the proceedings of these fillousters, or unlawful aggressors, (unner wheterer demonination they may carry on their projects,) have been in effect, if not ostensibly, alled by a sloop of war of the United States stationed in the port of Greytown, and that they are therefore countsmanced, directly or indirectly, in the territory of Nicaragua by the government of those States.

The policy which actuates that government in this respect, cannot but he most injurious to the tranquillity and prosperity of the countries more immediately concerned, as well as to the interests of the community at large; and as the but ill conceased objects of that policy are succession to the United States and the introduction of the system of American slavery to the violated territories, the government of Costa Rica cannot too carnestly imployed the attention of the British government to the

large; and as the but ill conceased objects of that points are succession to the United States and the introduction of the system of American slavery to the violated territories, the government of Costa Rica cannet too carnestly implore the attention of the British government to the melancholy fate which a waits her unless the sympathy of Great British, on the score of humanity and civilization, can be awakened to the extreme danger of the moment, which can be averted only by some immediate and decisive measure of counteraction.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your lordship's most obedient, humble servant.

E. WALLERSTSIN.
The Right Hon, the Earl of Clarendon, K. G., &c., &c., &c., Fozeign Office.

MB. WALLERSTSIN TO DON RERNARDO CALSO.

GENERAL CONSULATE, REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA., LONDON, Feb. 16, 1850.

SIR—Mr. Don Adolfo Marie, who is going back with this steamer, will inform you of all the politial news on ceroing the matters his Excellency the President has entrusted to me. I have siss odivored to the same gratems two months' pay, from the 15th January to the 15th March, to wi.: £109. To liquidate this sum I have take the liberty to draw in conformity with the enclosed account.

S500, to be paid at the end of April, in favor of Mr. Ramirez Quirez, which I beg your Excellency will make payable by the treasury of the republic, as well as the other I took the liberty of drawing also to day against your Excellency for \$240, in favor also of Mr. Quiroz and to be pair at the end of April. This amount I will pay to the government in the general account.

Mr. Marie is going back very well accompanied, and I think that this class of colonists are wanting now in Costa Rios before anything else. I remain, &c.,

E. WALLERSTEIN.

Don BERNARDO CAISO, San Jose, Costa Rica.

LETTER OF MOLINA, MINISTER AT WASHINGTON

LETTER OF MOLINA, MINISTER AT WASHINGTON FROM COSTA RICA.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1856.
DON JOAQUIN B. CALVO, Minister of Relations of Cost

LETTER OF MOLINA, MINISTER AT WASHINGTON FROM COSTA RICA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1856.

Don Joaquin B. Calvo, Minister of Relations of Costa Rica:

By the steamer Osprey, which must have sailed from New York, I had the honor to write to your Honor a long letter, informing you of divers interesting affairs, under dates of 21st and 22d ins'ant, answering to yours of the 25th of last menth.

Being able to confirm all I said in my first communication, I have only to add that by the last news received, I am assured that there is a deep interest left in Paris in the quese ion and alfairs of Central America, with the sincere wish of helping to maintain the independence of its true inhabitants. But probably this sentiment will not be acted on in any positive way till the people interested shall fight to throw off the foreign yore.

In the newspapers, your Honor will find the news of the opening of the English Parliament, wasre, of course, they agitate the difficulties pending with this government about the recruiting and the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer tresty. The ministers have clearly defined their position, and say they are going to maintain is without wastirg any more time in correspondence, which cannot help a settlement.

The English government has declared itself satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Crampton; and, having tendered to this government all the explanations and excesse that are to be given, proposes to submit said treaty to the decision of an arbiter, which appears will not be accepted by the American government.

The Convention of the Know Nothings met yesterday is Philadelphia, with the object of nominating their candidate for the Presidency. The best harmony is not to be found among the members. There are divisions and subcivisions in regard to the leading question of slavary; and if they are not able to arrange these differences, the triumph of the democacy will be infallible at the next election.

Kaneas continues to be the theatre of all descriptions of divorders, and use the open field wh

GENERAL WALEER TO SENANDA, April 16, 1856.

Hon John R. Weller, U. S. Senale:

MY Dans Siz.—By the last papers from New York I learn that when I was denounced in the Senate for the conduct filestagus had pursued towards the francit Company, for were so generous as to undertake to defend me from the separations of men utterly ignorant of my diarregus. In consequence of this I take the liberty of section of the liberty of the of th

Account of the Battle of Rivas by a Participator in it.

[From the Newark Advertiser, May 2.]

The following letter was received by the last steamer from Granada, from Henry Battow, 2d Sergeant of company C, 2d diffes, Walker's army, formerly of Newars, N. J., who was in Walker's battles, and who, it will be seen, speaks very highly of the country:—
[GRANADA, April 14, 1856.]

we'll have now been absent from home two months, and have been as busy as one could possibly be. The company I am attached to, as soon as we handed in this country was isomediately ordered to march sgainst Costa Rica. We accomplished the march in seven days, and on the eighth day got desieaded, retreated, and came back to Virgiu Bay, naked and half starved, with a loss of eighteen mee.

Inever saw a more beautiful country in my life. There are thousands of acres of land that require very little done to them to make a living. If a man works halt of his time, as he would in the states, he might at down in rest and plenty the other half, if the country remained in peace. However, the only enemy is the Use'a Ricans.

Intelligence was received on the 7th of April that the enemy was in Rivas, some 60 miles distant. We imme-

mained in pease. However, the only enemy is the Use's Ricans.

Intelligence was received on the 7th of April that the enemy was in Rivas, some 60 miles distant. We immediately marched our available forces which could be spared from post duty against them, and met them on the morning of the 1th. We had 400 Americans, or democrats, and 100 natives. The enemy was well fortified within the city, with 2,000 strong, all told. We fought for 16 hours and drove them out of the place, they losing in the engagement 600 men, besides wounded and missing. At 12 'clock we retreated, o ving to our want of provisions and ammunition, as we had very lew caps and cartridges, and had been without food or water for a day and a night.

General Waiker commanded in person, and showed a great deal of bravery and coomess, and as to the result, 1 fest consider we should come off victorious. We had 30 men killed and 30 wounded, and brought the wounded back to Granaca on houses and mules.

The country between Granada and Rivas is beautiful and level, and as pretty orange and banana, or plaintain groves, as ever the world produced are found here. A man with any enterprise could soon make himself comfortable for life, as soon as peace is proclaimed—which time is not far distant, if Unole Sam puts a stop to England, who is using all the means in her power as a nation to externmate us. We know this is so, for we have taken their spics with documents to that effect. They have been stripped of their papers and hung or shot.

The Costa Ricans have killed all the American citizens in Virgin Bay and San Juan det Sur. The latter place is on the line of the Transit Company's route over the Islandas. They have burned down their houses and consumed their boties. What Uncle Sam will say to this is more than I can fell.

We expect to start there to protect those who come on the next steamer, and then I expect we shall have another brush with them. How the government of the United States can stand by and see her citizens could in more than I can fell.

We

Walker and his Resources.

[From the New Orleans Deita, April 25.]

When we compute Gen. Walker's forces and estimate all the resources at his command, it would seem that his situation is not near so hazardous as might appear at first from the latest news or rumors received from Nicaregua. In the first place there were eighteen hundred soddere, all told, under his command, before the late arrivals from New York and New Orleans, by the Orizaba and Charles Morgan. Two hundred men arrived by the Charles Morgan. Two hundred men arrived by the Charles Morgan. Two hundred men arrived by the Charles Morgan; they proceeded immediately to Granada on the night of their landing, and were expected to have a pretty sharp encounter with a body of Costa Ricans at Serrapoque, a short distance below Fort Castillo, where Lieut. Baldwin had the engagement already described in this paper. The five hundred men by the Orizaba followed shortly after by the same route, and it may be taken for granted that both reinforcements arrived safely at Granada.

Add these seven hundred to the eighteen hundred already under Walker's command, and we have an available saggregate force of twenty-five hundred. Dedust from these the eight hundred led by Walker in person against Costa Rica, and it leaves a reserve of seventeen hundred to protect Nicaragua and to fall back upon in case strategy or an unlooked-for emergency may require. The force thus remaining in Nicaragua is distributed between Granada, Riyas, Masays, Leon and Castillo, and can be concentrated so as to meet an ehemy at any point it may be necessary. General Horneby commands the troops in Nicaragua in the absence of General Walker.

Alt gether, in a strategical light and in a numerical estimate, Walker's position would appear to be far strooper than ever, and unless his army should fall into disorganisation, or its moral abould be fatally vitiated by the unfortunate surprise of Schlessinger at Guangoaste

and his subsequent rertest, we see no reason to doubt but that he can successfully cope with any force that Costa Rica may bring against him. Should Guatemelts and San Saivador also assail him, it would very materially change the picture; but we think it scarcely probable that either will alter its present attitude until the crisis is passed and some declaive battle has been fought. Then, as weak and timid States will ever do, it may be safely predicted they will join the stronger side, whether it be Nicargua or Costa Rica, Walker or Mora.

THE HON. PIERRE SOULE AND THE CENTRAL AMERI

as weak and timid States will ever do, it may be askely predicted they will join the stronger side, whether it be Nicarigua of Costa Rica, Walker or Mora.

THE HON. FIERRE SOULE AND THE CENTRAL AMERICAN (Prom the New Orleans Delta, April 26.)
By the correspondence published below, it will be seen that a number of the most prominent and intelligent etitizens of New Orleans have addressed a call 1: bet fion, Pierre Soulé for nis views in regard to the present concition of things in Central America and kindred topica, which Mr. Soulé has consented to give. The meeting for this purpose, we are informed, will be held in one of the balls of the St. Charles Hotel, on Monday evening next. It is not intended to be a public meeting, in the ordinary sense, butfia designed to be eminently practical in its nature, and to result in substantial and immediate aid to the cause in which Walker is nobly combating in Nicaragua. The gentlemen who make the call on Mr. Soulé, are thoroughly in earnest, and, like thousands of others, only want to see a rational mode pointed out, a feasible plan suggested, to contribute siberally and activities in the saception of a definite programme, which will be as promptly executed as it as well conceived.

New Orleans, April 17, 1856.

Dele She—The undersigned, citizeus of New Orleans regarding the events now transpiring in Central America as of vast importance to the country at large, and to the interests of the South expecially, and believing the present moment to be a critical one, which calls for promotered evergetic action on the part of the friends of the American movement, have thought proper to take this method of requesting that you would furnish them such valuable information as you may posses, and lay before them such suggestions as you may thick fitting, relative to the present state of affairs in Central America and kindred subjects.

Should you be willing to comoly with this request, you will further oblige the undersigned by maming the time and place as which it will suit your conv

C. Harter,
Hcn. Pieme Soule, New Orleans.
New Orleans, April 24, 1856.
Gentilmen—Your letter of the 17th inst. has just been handed me. I hasten to answer it.
The aspect which the movements going on in Central America are fast assuming is well calculated to rouse our attention and stir up our sensibilities.
It were indeed, unworthy of us to be indifferent and paraive spectators of a drama which may involve in its multifasious peripetiae questions of so grave and momentous an import, when we are so near the scene of action, and so likely to be affected by the performance.
I doubt much, however, that you have failen on the best source from which to derive the information you seek to obtain.
It is true that, though entirely unconnected with the schemes and fortunes of the gallant adventurer who so nobly defends the lights of an oppressed people against the tyranny of a handril of petty despots who hold them in abject and almost beastly subjection. I have watched his course with interse solicitude, and perhaps sympaticed deeply with his aspirations. But I can hardly see anything in this to enable me to judge with any sort of authority of the probable issue of the struggle in which he is ergaged.
Still, I am unwilling to shun the responsibility of expressing my sentiments on that important subject, whatever those sentiments be; and I shall, with appearance weet you and your friends, informally, at such time and place as will best surt your convenience. Very respectively, &c.

To Messrs, W. G. Mullen, Chas, H. Lee, V. B. Robertsch, J. L. Carman and others-

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE RIOT—OFFICIAL EXPLANATIONS IN THE NATIVE NEWSPAPE ORGAN. [From hi Panameno, April 20.]

In giving the following explanations relative to the conflict which took place on the night of the 16th inst, between natives and foreigners, my object is not to justify those who, forgetting every sentimest of morality, committed the acts of barbarity we all have reprobated, but only to correct omissions which I have noted in the article published on the subject in No. 149 of the Panama Heruld; for the facts detailed without expanation, would lead to conclusions erroneous and unfavorable to those who, if they took any part in the lamentable events, did so only with the intention of preventing, as far as it was possible for them, crime from being perpetrated, and to protect foreigners who, having once fallen into the hands of a bewildered populace, would have been sacrificed.

The Panama Heruld says:—"Senor Theodor Sabla, secretary to Coloned Ward, Consul of the United States, who was attending to the delivering up of the beggge, went to the city, to inform the Consul, who, without losing time, hastened to the scene of the rio; that at the same time, the Governor and the police had arrived, and as they took a prominent position some shots were fired at them. Sr. Asbla was ligative wounded in the leg, and his closk pierced by a ball; D. Pedro tocarrio, was howed by a ball, and the horse of Consul Ward received seven wounds."

In all this there are a great many errors, and I have to inform you, slihough summarily, of how the facts occurred. I went out in company with Sr. the Governor and Sr. Pedro Coarrio, when we met with Sr. Sabla, who, on the pari of Consul Ward, called on the Governor and company of the consulting him that there was no tanger for him. Sr. Governor compiled with his request, and we fort, leaving behavior of the populace of the prominent position." Of the facts occurred to the covernor and company in the consultant of the series of the more than the open and the prominent position."

A Man Buried Alive in a Coal Bank.—A coal bank, a short distance from Zanesville (0.), caved in on Friday last, and shut in four men. An immense number of people, at last accounts were engaged, amid much exterment, in trying to dig them out. The prisoners had a basket of provisions, and it was supposed would hold out until rescued, although they were nearly a fourth of a mile from the mouth of the pit.

Municipal Affaire. BE-DISTRICTING THE CITY.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, Mr Clifton, chairman, appointed to take the preliminary steps for a new civision of the city into Council districts, in ac for a new civision of the city into Council districts, in accordance with the charter, requiring the same to be done
after each crassas, held their first meeting yesterday sposs
the subject. It was found, upon conference with the
County Clerk, that extended primary footings of the late
census returns were necessary to be made before the
work in question could be entered upon. It was stated
that this would take some three weeks, when the canmittee will enter upon the completion of the work diegated to them. The last districting of the city into
Council districts was three years since. The new
districting will dimunish very conderably the present
Councilmen representation from the lower wards of the
city.

COMIMITEE ON SALARIES AND OPPICES.

COMIMITEE ON SALARIES AND OFFICER. This committee of the Aldermen, Mr. Brigge, chair met yesterday. The only subject taken up was the ap-plications for appointments as Commissioners of Decis The papers before the committee show over 500 applica-tions, while there are but 103 vacancies to be filled. The committee will make some erasures from the list passing the Councilmen, and re-establish new names. They will make their report at the next meeting of the Board.

COMMITTEE ON POLICE. The Committee on Police, of the Aldermen, Mr. Corwin, chairman, met yesterday, at two P. M., and had under

consideration the various papers before them. As to the bills of the Medical Dureau of the Police, for pay for extra services in their respective districts, referred back to the committee, it was decided to ashere to their previous the committee, it was decided to adhere to their previous teport, for the payment of the same. It was stated that during the part six months of the existence of this medical bureau, sixteen hundred days have been saved to the department in the number of days of reported sixtness of policemen. The members of the medical staff receive meanwhile each an annual salary of 3700. They claim that their attendance is due only to the policemen in their respective districts. Their bills for extra services are for attendance upon disabled and sick persons brought to the station house. The point in dispute is whether this extra claim is just. As it is, with the payment of 3700 annually to each, some \$1,500, it is represented was saved yearly to the city by the number of days saved of policemen reporting themselves sick. The petition of the captains of police for an increase of their salaries from \$1,000 to \$1,250 a year it was decided to give further consideration to before reporting concurrence with the other Beard. The main sejection to allowing the advance pay asked for is that similar increased compensation will be sought for from lieutenants and all connected with the department. A petition to this effect from patrol men is indeed already before the committee. The application of Justice Connolly, of the Tombs, for am additional police clerk it was decided to report in favor of granting. Justice Connolly, states that during tem month over 9,000 cases were disposed of at the Fombs, and that to go through this amount of work an additional clerk was indispensable.

City Intelligence.

THE BISHOP WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH.—As will be seen by the following letter from one of the managers of

reen by the following letter from one of the managers of this enterprise, the ladies who undertook to raise a monument to the memory of the late Bishop Wainwright in the shape of a free church, have purchased an edition which will be opened on Sunday next, with appropriate services. Bishops Potter, of this diocess, and Whitehouse, of Illins is, will be among the officiating clergy, and we hope to see a full congregation:—

My Drag Frinns — When you inquired of me what was deing about the Ladies' Memorial. I was not able to inform you of sawthing, for clerk memorial, I was not able to inform you of sawthing, for the saw were not yet sure of being executed. Now that our uncertainty has become certainty, I haven in the property of them.

Tou have perhaps heard that we have purchased a church. The managers feel that their contributors and how we have imprised them.

Tou have perhaps heard that we have purchased a church. The managers feel that their contributors and the public have a right to be in farmed why they decided to purchase a buusing aiready exceled, rather than build one themselves. Our effort has not met with sufficient encouragement from the public tenable us in any other manager to look forward to a specific coft our ladors. We at first thought to wait and do nothing until our funds should amount to a sum sufficient to build such a church as our twice and feeling would cleiate.

But we could not bear to know that, while we were waiting for our funds to accumulate, we were do ig no real good. About the contribution of the people to their reconsulate, was deviced to the saw out present and the sum of the contributions of the people to their reconsulations, was driven from one roum to another, and only the earnesters, which is not a fund of the proper to their reconsulations of the people to their reconsulations and the management of the proper to their reconsulations of the people to their reconsulations are an advantantial, in excellation order, large, with a good organ and fite ever which they are des

We hope that our success thus far will show that the ladies are not die and that they are determined that their memorial of Rijshop Wainwright shall not fall through. On the contrary, if the liberality of churchmen will uphold them, their memorial shall do more honor to their late beloved bishop than a pie of monumental marble could do, where it was not also made subservient to the glory of God, by bringing strangers to the knowledge of Him.

The opening service will be laid in the Memorial Church (b. v.) on Sunday, the 4th of Mayard hall past ten A. M., when the Right Rev. the provisional bishop of the diocess will officiate. The offertory, on flat coassion, will be devoted to delraying the expenses incurred in modifying the church. It is a great pleasure to us to invite the attendance of all our coastructures.

There will also be service in the afternoon, at half-past three, when the Rt. Rev. Blahap Whitehouse is expected to preach; and is the evening at half-past 7, when the Rev. Er. Vindand is the evening at half-past 7, when the Rev. Er. Vindand is the church.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man named John Reid, employed

as mail driver on the Long Island Railroad, was seriously

as mail driver on the Long Island Railroad, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon, while driving through Front street, near Maiden lane. He was thrown from his cart by another vehicle coming in collidan with it, and before he could regain his feet was run over. One of his arms is severely bruised, and a serious wound indicted on his head. He was taken to the City Hospital by officer Philip, of the Second ward police, where the injuries received immediate attention. DEATH OF AN ATTACHE. -- A young lad named Valentin T. Maud, stepping on the thresheld of manhold, has been cut down at the early age of eighteen years, after

a short but painful illness. He was for some time employed as a clerk in the Herann establishment, and by his unassuming deportment and gentieness of manner, as well as by his faithful attention to his duties, he ingratiated himself into the affections of his associates.

Military Visit.—The Columbian Ritles, Capt. G. P. Millean, of Philadelphia, are to come to this city on the 13th mat, and during their stay will be the guests of the Tompkins Blues. Several of the staff officers belonging to the Third Brigade, to which the Columbians are attached, will accompany them.

FIRE IN EQUITMENTH STREET.—Shortly after 6 o'clock last.

First in Regularization Stream,—Snortly after 0 o'clock last evening a fire took place in the dwelling house No. 106
East Eighteenth street, occupied by Mrs. Barns, caused by a defect in the gas pipe in the ceiling. Damage about \$150. Loss covered by insurance. The house is owned by Jacob Van Pelt, and insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

A CHIMNET ON FIRE.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last

night the alarm was caused by the burning of a chimner at the corner of Thompson and Prince streets.

File Marshal's Office.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE ORIGIN OF FIRES.
On Saturday night, the 12th of April, a fire occurred in
the cellar of the crockery store, No. 185 Canal street,
cocupied by Mr. Ogden P. Pell. The sudden appearance
of the fire after closing the store, gave rise to remarks as
to its origin. The evidence in the case elicited some curious facts, although no fact was shown by the testimony
to warrant a just suspicion that any one interested in or
about the premises could have a motive in the destruation of the building; hence it may be considered accidental.

It was shown that Mr. Pell, senior, and son left the

tion of the building; hence it may be considered assidental.

it was shown that Mr. Pell, senior, and son left the
store at from 20 to 40 minutes past 10 o'clock, and the
fire was discovered by the servant girl at from 20 to 18
minutes to 11 o'clock. Before extinguished the fire
burnt the undernesth part of the floor and beams of the
store; directly over this burning a hole was found in the
sloor of about an inch in diameter, leading into the callar. The evidence of a competent witness showed this
bole not to have been caused by a knot. The callar
was filled with barrels and boxes, containing
straw, hay and paper. Amongst this material
the fire seemed to have originated directly under where the hole appeared in the floor. Mr. Pell was
insured for \$1,500, about the value of the stock in the
store. The occupants up stairs were also insured. There
was no damage done to the stock by the fire.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

PIRE IN BROADWAY.

This investigation exhibits a careless manner of depositing burning coal ashes in a closet. On Saturday night, the 26th of April, a fire broke out at ten o'clock, in the second story of No. 430 Broadway, occupied by Dr. J. W. Birge, physician and oculist. It appears from the testimony that the doctor on that evening had a grate full of fire, and a piece or two of burning coal fell from the grate on the floor, and burned a small hole. In order to prevent further damage in that quarter he took about one-third of the burning coals from the grate and deposited them in a metal scuttle. The heat caused the japan on the outside of the scuttle to make an official water on the coals and then placed the scuttle in the closet amongst a lot of waste paper, cotton rags, &s. Between three and four hours afterwards, the closet was completely burned to places and the fire spreading rapidly around the room.